

CANONICAL HEIGHTS AND THE ARITHMETIC COMPLEXITY OF MORPHISMS ON PROJECTIVE SPACE

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For John Tate on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

ABSTRACT. Let $\varphi, \psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be morphisms of degree $d \geq 2$ defined over \mathbb{Q} . We define the *arithmetic distance* between φ and ψ to be the supremum of the difference of their canonical heights,

$$\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) = \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} |\hat{h}_{\varphi}(P) - \hat{h}_{\psi}(P)|.$$

We prove comparison theorems relating $\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi)$ to other height functions and we show that for a fixed ψ , the set of φ satisfying $\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) \leq B$ and $\deg(\varphi) = d$ is a set of bounded height. In particular, there are only finitely many such φ defined over any given number field.

PRELUDE

The theory of canonical heights on abelian varieties originated with the work of Néron [10] and Tate (first described in print by Manin [8]) in 1965. Tate's simple and elegant limit construction uses a Cauchy sequence telescoping sum argument. Néron's construction, which is via more delicate local tools, has proven to be fundamental for understanding the deeper properties of the canonical height.

Canonical heights appear prominently in the conjecture of Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer, so early efforts to check the conjecture numerically required the computation of $\hat{h}(P)$ to at least a few decimal places. In the mid-1970's, John Coates used Tate's limit definition/construction

Date: June 2006.

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary: 11G50; Secondary: 14G40, 37F10.

Key words and phrases. canonical height, arithmetic complexity, arithmetic of dynamical systems.

The first author thanks the Institut de Mathématiques de Jussieu and Vincent Maillot for their warm hospitality.

The second author's research supported by NSA grant H98230-04-1-0064.

to compute $\hat{h}(P)$ to three decimal places and he mentioned the computation during a talk at the Harvard Number Theory Seminar. That evening at a party in Coates' honor, Tate pulled out a primitive Texas Instruments programmable calculator, punched in a few values, and in a fraction of a second recomputed Coates' value of $\hat{h}(P)$ to 8 decimal places! The method was via a rapidly converging infinite series for Néron's local canonical heights that Tate had described in an (unpublished) letter to Serre. Tate generously shared copies of his letter with other mathematicians, including the second author of this paper (who was at the time a mere graduate student), and Tate's numerically efficient series for the computation of canonical heights appeared in [13] and, in generalized form, in [11].

The importance of canonical heights in arithmetic geometry and related fields has continued to grow, for example in arithmetic and Arakelov intersection theory, special values of L -functions, cryptography, and dynamical systems. The present paper is devoted to an application of the theory of canonical heights to study the arithmetic properties of dynamical systems.

INTRODUCTION

Let

$$h : \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

be the standard (absolute logarithmic) Weil height [4, §B.2] and let

$$\varphi : \mathbb{P}^N \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$$

be a morphism of degree $d \geq 2$ defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$. Associated to φ is a canonical height function

$$\hat{h}_\varphi : \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

defined via the Tate limit

$$\hat{h}_\varphi(P) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{d^n} h(\varphi^n(P))$$

and having the agreeable properties

$$\hat{h}_\varphi = h + O(1) \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{h}_\varphi \circ \varphi = d\hat{h}_\varphi.$$

(See [4, §B.4] for details.) In an earlier paper [6] the authors considered under what circumstances two morphisms φ and ψ can have identical canonical heights $\hat{h}_\varphi = \hat{h}_\psi$. In this note we take up the question of the extent to which the difference $\hat{h}_\varphi - \hat{h}_\psi$ is an intrinsic measure of the arithmetic distance between the maps φ and ψ .

More precisely, we define the *arithmetic distance* between two morphisms $\varphi, \psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ to be the quantity

$$\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) = \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \hat{h}_\varphi(P) - \hat{h}_\psi(P) \right|.$$

Note that $\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi)$ is finite, since $\hat{h}_\varphi = h + O(1)$ and $\hat{h}_\psi = h + O(1)$. Further, $\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) = 0$ if and only if $\hat{h}_\varphi = \hat{h}_\psi$, and an elementary application of the triangle inequality (Lemma 5) yields

$$\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) \leq \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \lambda) + \hat{\delta}(\lambda, \psi).$$

The principal result in this note is a comparison theorem showing that the arithmetic distance between φ and ψ is related to the naive height of φ and ψ as defined by the coefficients of their defining polynomials.

More intrinsically, the set of rational maps $\mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ of degree d , which we denote by Rat_d^N , is naturally identified with a projective space via

$$\text{Rat}_d^N \cong \mathbb{P}^L, \quad \varphi = [\varphi_0 : \cdots : \varphi_N] \longmapsto [\text{coefficients of } \varphi_0, \dots, \varphi_N].$$

Defining $h(\varphi)$, the *Weil height* of φ , to be the height of the corresponding point in \mathbb{P}^L , we prove the following result.

Theorem 1. *Let $\varphi, \psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be morphisms of degree at least 2 defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$. Then*

$$\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) - h(\psi) \ll h(\varphi) \ll \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) + h(\psi), \quad (1)$$

where the implied constants depend only on N and the degrees of φ and ψ . (See Theorem 15 for an explicit upper bound.)

An immediate corollary of Theorem 1 and Northcott's theorem [4, B.2.3] is the following finiteness theorem.

Corollary 2. *Fix a morphism $\psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ of degree at least 2 defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ and an integer $d \geq 2$. Then for all $B > 0$ the set of morphisms $\varphi \in \text{Rat}_d^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ satisfying*

$$\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) \leq B$$

is a set of bounded height in $\text{Rat}_d^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \cong \mathbb{P}^L(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$. In particular, there are only finitely many such φ defined over number fields of bounded degree over \mathbb{Q} .

The proof of Theorem 1 involves a number of steps. It turns out to be more convenient to consider another sort of arithmetic distance

function defined by

$$\hat{\Delta}_\psi(\varphi) = \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \frac{1}{\deg(\varphi)} \hat{h}_\psi(\varphi(P)) - \hat{h}_\psi(P) \right|.$$

An elementary argument relates $\hat{\Delta}_\psi(\varphi)$ to $\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi)$. The triangle inequality for $\hat{\delta}$ allows us to reduce to the case that ψ is the powering map, so \hat{h}_ψ is the Weil height h , in which case we write simply $\hat{\Delta}(\varphi)$. Finally, and this is the heart of the argument, we prove a theorem comparing $\hat{\Delta}(\varphi)$ to $h(\varphi)$. For the lower bound we consider the universal family of morphisms $\mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ over Rat_d^N and apply general results of Call and Silverman [3]. For the upper bound we use a matrix calculation to prove an explicit inequality

$$h(\varphi) \leq d \binom{N+d}{N} \hat{\Delta}(\varphi) + O_{N,d}(1).$$

1. ARITHMETIC COMPLEXITY

The results proven in [6] show that morphisms with identical canonical heights are very closely related to one another. This suggests using the difference between canonical heights as a way to measure the arithmetic distance between the morphisms, which leads us to make the following definitions.

Definition. Let $\varphi, \psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be morphisms defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ of degree at least 2. We use the canonical height to define two *arithmetic distance functions*,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) &= \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \hat{h}_\varphi(P) - \hat{h}_\psi(P) \right|, \\ \hat{\Delta}_\psi(\varphi) &= \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \frac{1}{\deg(\varphi)} \hat{h}_\psi(\varphi(P)) - \hat{h}_\psi(P) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) = 0$ if and only if $\hat{h}_\varphi = \hat{h}_\psi$.

In the special case that ψ is the power map

$$[x_0, \dots, x_N] \longmapsto [x_0^d, \dots, x_N^d], \quad (2)$$

so \hat{h}_ψ is the usual Weil height h , we write simply $\hat{\delta}(\varphi)$ and $\hat{\Delta}(\varphi)$. We call $\hat{\delta}(\varphi)$ the *arithmetic complexity* of φ .

Remark 3. The canonical heights \hat{h}_φ and \hat{h}_ψ satisfy

$$\hat{h}_\varphi = h + O(1) \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{h}_\psi = h + O(1)$$

and the Weil height h satisfies $h(\varphi(P)) = \deg(\varphi)h(P) + O(1)$, so the suprema used to define $\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi)$ and $\hat{\Delta}_\psi(\varphi)$ are finite.

Remark 4. The canonical height, and *a fortiori* the arithmetic distance $\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi)$, are only defined for maps of degree at least 2. However, we observe that $\hat{\Delta}_\psi(\varphi)$ is well-defined also for $\deg(\varphi) = 1$.

We begin with an elementary triangle inequality for $\hat{\delta}$.

Lemma 5. *Let $\varphi, \psi, \nu : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be morphisms defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ of degree at least 2. Then*

$$\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) \leq \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \nu) + \hat{\delta}(\nu, \psi).$$

Proof. This is immediate by taking suprema of

$$|\hat{h}_\varphi(P) - \hat{h}_\psi(P)| \leq |\hat{h}_\varphi(P) - \hat{h}_\nu(P)| + |\hat{h}_\nu(P) - \hat{h}_\psi(P)|.$$

□

We next prove a comparison theorem for $\hat{\delta}$ and $\hat{\Delta}$.

Proposition 6. *Let $\varphi, \psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be morphisms defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ of degree at least 2 and let $d_\varphi = \deg(\varphi)$. Then*

$$\frac{d_\varphi}{d_\varphi + 1} \hat{\Delta}_\psi(\varphi) \leq \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) \leq \frac{d_\varphi}{d_\varphi - 1} \hat{\Delta}_\psi(\varphi).$$

Proof. We compute directly using the definitions of $\hat{\delta}$ and $\hat{\Delta}$, the triangle inequality, and basic properties of the canonical height.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Delta}_\psi(\varphi) &= \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \frac{1}{d_\varphi} \hat{h}_\psi(\varphi(P)) - \hat{h}_\psi(P) \right| \\ &\leq \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \frac{1}{d_\varphi} \left| \hat{h}_\psi(\varphi(P)) - \hat{h}_\varphi(\varphi(P)) \right| + \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \hat{h}_\varphi(P) - \hat{h}_\psi(P) \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{d_\varphi} \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) + \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi). \end{aligned}$$

This gives one inequality. The other is proven similarly. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Delta}_\psi(\varphi) &= \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \frac{1}{d_\varphi} \hat{h}_\psi(\varphi(P)) - \hat{h}_\psi(P) \right| \\ &\geq \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \hat{h}_\psi(P) - \hat{h}_\varphi(P) \right| - \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \frac{1}{d_\varphi} \left| \hat{h}_\varphi(\varphi(P)) - \hat{h}_\psi(\varphi(P)) \right| \\ &= \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) - \frac{1}{d_\varphi} \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the proposition. □

Remark 7. Let $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots)$ be a sequence of morphisms $\varphi_i : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ of degree $\deg(\varphi_i) \geq 2$. The *arithmetic complexity* of the sequence φ is the quantity

$$\hat{\delta}(\varphi) = \sup_{i \geq 1} \hat{\delta}(\varphi_i),$$

and we say that the sequence φ is (*arithmetically*) *bounded* if $\hat{\delta}(\varphi)$ is finite. It is shown in [5] that there is a canonical height function \hat{h}_φ naturally associated to every arithmetically bounded sequence. A consequence of Theorem 16 proven below is that if φ is arithmetically bounded and contains infinitely many distinct maps, then either the degrees $\deg(\varphi_i)$ of the maps or the degrees of the fields of definition $\mathbb{Q}(\varphi_i)$ must go to infinity.

2. A COMPARISON THEOREM FOR $h(\varphi)$ AND $\hat{\Delta}(\varphi)$

The arithmetic complexity $\hat{\delta}(\varphi)$ of a rational map is an intrinsic measure of the extent to which φ differs arithmetically from the elementary power map (2). A more naive way to measure the arithmetic complexity of φ is to take the height of its coefficients. In this section we relate these two notions. This will be used in the next section to show that, in a suitable sense, there are only finitely many rational maps of bounded complexity.

We write Rat_d^N for the set of rational maps $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ of degree d . This set is naturally identified with a projective space \mathbb{P}^L by writing $\varphi = [\varphi_0 : \dots : \varphi_N]$ and using the coefficients of the homogeneous polynomials $\varphi_0, \dots, \varphi_N$ as homogeneous coordinates in \mathbb{P}^L . The subset of Rat_d^N consisting of morphisms is an affine subset of \mathbb{P}^L . (In fact, it is the complement of a hypersurface.)

Definition. Let $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be a rational map of degree d defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$. We define the *Weil height of φ* to be the height of the corresponding point in $\text{Rat}_d^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \cong \mathbb{P}^L(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$. We denote this height by $h(\varphi)$. Similarly, the *height $h(F)$* of a nonzero homogeneous polynomial $F \in \mathbb{Q}[x_0, \dots, x_N]$ is the height of the point in projective space defined by its coordinates.

Theorem 8. *Let $N \geq 1$ and $d \geq 1$ be given. There are constants $c_1, c_2, c_3 > 0$, depending only on N and d , so that for all morphisms $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ of degree $d \geq 1$ defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$,*

$$c_1 \hat{\Delta}(\varphi) - c_2 \leq h(\varphi) \leq d \binom{N+d}{N} \hat{\Delta}(\varphi) + c_3. \quad (3)$$

Remark 9. We give an example with $N = 1$ that illustrates the upper bound in the theorem. Let $\varphi_A(x) = x^d + Ax^{d-1}$ with $A \in \mathbb{Z}$, $A \neq 0$. Then one easily checks that for all $\alpha \in \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$,

$$\left| \frac{1}{d} h(\varphi_A(\alpha)) - h(\alpha) \right| \leq \frac{1}{d} \log(1 + |A|) = \frac{1}{d} h(\varphi_A) + O(1/|A|).$$

Taking the supremum over α yields $d\hat{\Delta}(\varphi_A) \leq h(\varphi_A) + O(1/|A|)$, and hence

$$\limsup_{|A| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h(\varphi_A)}{\hat{\Delta}(\varphi_A)} \geq d.$$

This may be compared with the upper bound of $d^2 + d$ provided by the theorem.

Remark 10. In general, we consider the limit

$$\alpha(N, d) = \limsup_{\substack{\varphi \in \text{Rat}_{N,d}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \\ h(\varphi) \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{h(\varphi)}{\hat{\Delta}(\varphi)} \leq d \binom{N+d}{N},$$

where the upper bound is provided by Theorem 8. It would be interesting to improve this upper bound and/or to obtain nontrivial lower bounds for $\alpha(N, d)$.

Proof of the Lower Bound in Theorem 8. We prove the lower bound in (3) by showing that it is a special case of [3, Theorem 3.1]. In the notation of [3], we take T^0 to be the set of morphisms $\mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ of degree d . Thus T^0 is naturally an open subset of $\text{Rat}_d^N \cong \mathbb{P}^L$ and we set $T = \mathbb{P}^L$. Then we let $\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{P}^N \times T$, we let $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow T$ be projection onto the second factor, and we let $\varphi : \mathcal{V} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{V}$ be the rational map whose restriction to the generic fiber is the generic degree d morphism from \mathbb{P}^N to itself. We further let η be a divisor class in $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{V})$ whose restriction to the generic fiber is a hyperplane section. Then [3, Theorem 3.1] says that there are (positive) constants c_1, c_2 depending only on the family, i.e., depending only on N and d , so that

$$\left| \hat{h}_{\mathcal{V}_t, \eta_t, \varphi_t}(x) - h_{\mathcal{V}, \eta}(x) \right| \leq c_1 h_T(t) + c_2 \quad \text{for all } t \in T^0(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \text{ and all } x \in \mathcal{V}_t(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}). \quad (4)$$

Note that for each choice of $t \in T^0(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$, we get a degree d morphism $\varphi_t : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$, and that $\hat{h}_{\mathcal{V}_t, \eta_t, \varphi_t}$ is then our height function \hat{h}_{φ_t} . Further, $h_{\mathcal{V}, \eta}$ restricted to any particular fiber $\mathcal{V}_t = \mathbb{P}^N$ is a Weil height function on \mathbb{P}^N , and $h_T(t)$ is simply the height $h(\varphi_t)$ of the morphism φ_t . Thus (4) becomes

$$\left| \hat{h}_{\varphi_t}(x) - h(x) \right| \leq c_1 h(\varphi_t) + c_2 \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}).$$

Taking the supremum over $x \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ yields

$$\hat{\delta}(\varphi_t) \leq c_1 h(\varphi_t) + c_2$$

and then Proposition 6 gives

$$\hat{\Delta}(\varphi_t) \leq c'_1 h(\varphi_t) + c'_2$$

with $c'_i = (1 + d^{-1})c_i$. This inequality holds for all $t \in T^0(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ with constants c'_1 and c'_2 that are independent of t . By construction, as t varies over $T^0(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$, the map φ_t varies over all degree d morphisms $\mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$. This concludes the proof of the lower bound in (3). \square

The idea underlying the proof of the upper bound in Theorem 8 is that a rational map $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ is uniquely determined by its values at a sufficient number of generic points P_1, \dots, P_K . More precisely, the coefficients of the polynomials defining φ are themselves polynomial functions of the coordinates of $\varphi(P_1), \dots, \varphi(P_K)$. In order to obtain an explicit upper bound in Theorem 8, we determine exactly the degrees of these polynomial functions, which will enable us to prove the following key estimate.

Proposition 11. *Fix integers $N \geq 1$ and $d \geq 1$, and let $K = \binom{N+d}{d}$. There a constant $C_{N,d}$ and a Zariski closed set $Z_{N,d} \subset (\mathbb{P}^N)^K$ so that for all rational maps $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ of degree d defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$,*

$$h(\varphi) \leq d(K-1) \sum_{j=1}^K h(P_j) + \sum_{j=1}^K h(\varphi(P_j)) + C_{N,d}$$

for all $(P_1, \dots, P_K) \in (\mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}))^K \setminus Z_{N,d}$.

Proof of Proposition 11. We start by setting some notation.

$\mathcal{I}_{N,d}$ The set of $(N+1)$ -tuples of nonnegative integers (i_0, \dots, i_N) satisfying $i_0 + \dots + i_N = d$.

$\mathbf{X}^I = M_I(\mathbf{X}) = X_0^{i_0} X_1^{i_1} \dots X_N^{i_N}$, the monomial corresponding to the $(N+1)$ -tuple $I = (i_0, \dots, i_N)$.

$K = \binom{N+d}{N} = \#\mathcal{I}_{N,d}$, the number of monomials of degree d in $N+1$ variables.

Lemma 12. *Let $\mathbf{X}^{(1)}, \mathbf{X}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}^{(K)}$ be $(N+1)$ -tuples whose $(N+1)K$ coordinates are algebraically independent variables. Then the matrix*

$$\left(M_I(\mathbf{X}^{(j)}) \right)_{\substack{I \in \mathcal{I}_{N,d} \\ 1 \leq j \leq K}} \quad (5)$$

whose rows are the degree d monomials in the coordinates of the $\mathbf{X}^{(j)}$ has nonzero determinant. It is multihomogeneous of degree d in each of $\mathbf{X}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}^{(K)}$.

Proof. The determinant is a sum of terms of the form

$$\pm M_{I_1}(\mathbf{X}^{(1)}) \cdot M_{I_2}(\mathbf{X}^{(2)}) \cdots M_{I_K}(\mathbf{X}^{(K)}) \quad \text{with } I_1, \dots, I_K \in \mathcal{I}_{N,d}.$$

Each of these terms is a distinct monomial in the polynomial ring

$$\mathbb{Z}[X_0^{(1)}, X_1^{(1)}, \dots, X_N^{(1)}, X_0^{(2)}, X_1^{(2)}, \dots, X_N^{(2)}, \dots, X_0^{(K)}, X_1^{(K)}, \dots, X_N^{(K)}].$$

Hence there can be no cancellation, so the determinant is nonzero (and in fact is a sum/difference of K distinct monomials). Finally, the multi-homogeneity is obvious, since each $M_I(\mathbf{X}^{(j)})$ is homogeneous of degree d in the coefficients of $\mathbf{X}^{(j)}$. \square

Resuming the proof of Proposition 11, we let

$$\varphi = [\varphi_0 : \cdots : \varphi_N] : \mathbb{P}^N \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$$

be a rational map of degree d , so each $\varphi_i(\mathbf{X})$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree d . We write

$$\varphi_i(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_{N,d}} a_{iI} M_I(\mathbf{X}),$$

so the map φ corresponds to the point

$$[a_{iI}]_{\substack{I \in \mathcal{I}_{N,d} \\ 0 \leq i \leq N}} \in \mathbb{P}^{(N+1)K-1} \cong \text{Rat}_{N,d}.$$

Let $\mathbf{X}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}^{(K)}$ be independent $(N+1)$ -tuples as in Lemma 12 and consider the system of equations

$$\sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_{N,d}} a_{iI} M_I(\mathbf{X}^{(j)}) = \varphi_i(\mathbf{X}^{(j)}), \quad 1 \leq j \leq K.$$

We treat the $\mathbf{X}^{(j)}$ as fixed quantities and solve for the a_{iI} coefficients. To make this precise, let $A = (M_I(\mathbf{X}^{(j)}))$ be the matrix (5) defined in Lemma 12, let $B = A^{\text{adj}}$ be the adjoint matrix, and let $D = \det(A)$. Then we obtain

$$D a_{iI} = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq K} B_{jI} \varphi_i(\mathbf{X}^{(j)}), \quad I \in \mathcal{I}_{N,d}.$$

The coordinates of the j^{th} row of the matrix A are the degree d monomials in the coordinates of $\mathbf{X}^{(j)}$. The coordinates of the adjoint matrix $B = A^{\text{adj}}$ are sums/differences of terms, each of which is a product of $K-1$ entries from A . More precisely, the entry B_{jI} is a sum/difference of monomials, each of which is multihomogenous of degree d in the $K-1$ variables

$$\mathbf{X}^{(1)}, \mathbf{X}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}^{(j-1)}, \mathbf{X}^{(j+1)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}^{(K)}.$$

For convenience we write $B_{jI}(\mathbf{X}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}^{(K)})$, although in fact B_{jI} does not depend on $\mathbf{X}^{(j)}$.

We now define a rational map

$$U : (\mathbb{P}^N \times \mathbb{P}^N)^K \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{(N+1)K-1}$$

$$U(P_1, Q_1, \dots, P_K, Q_K) = \left[\sum_{1 \leq j \leq K} B_{jI}(P_1, \dots, P_K) X_i(Q_j) \right]_{\substack{I \in \mathcal{I}_{N,d} \\ 0 \leq i \leq N}}$$

where $X_i(Q)$ denotes the i^{th} coordinate of Q . Notice that U is multi-homogeneous of degree $d(K-1)$ in the variables P_1, \dots, P_K and it is multihomogeneous of degree 1 in the variables Q_1, \dots, Q_K .

From the way that we have set up these equations, we have for all $P_1, \dots, P_K \in \mathbb{P}^N$

$$U(P_1, \varphi(P_1), P_2, \varphi(P_2), \dots, P_K, \varphi(P_K)) = [D(P_1, \dots, P_K) a_{iI}]_{\substack{I \in \mathcal{I}_{N,d} \\ 0 \leq i \leq N}}.$$

Hence if $P_1, \dots, P_K \in \mathbb{P}^N$ satisfy $D(P_1, \dots, P_N) \neq 0$, then

$$U(P_1, \varphi(P_1), P_2, \varphi(P_2), \dots, P_K, \varphi(P_K))$$

$$= [a_{iI}] = [\varphi] \in \text{Rat}_{d,N} = \mathbb{P}^{(N+1)K-1}.$$

Taking heights and using the multihomogeneity of U , we obtain

$$h(\varphi) = h(U(P_1, \varphi(P_1), \dots, P_K, \varphi(P_K)))$$

$$\leq d(K-1) \sum_{j=1}^K h(P_j) + \sum_{j=1}^K h(\varphi(P_j)) + O_{N,d}(1).$$

Note that the inequality in this direction is a simple consequence of the triangle inequality, we do not need U to be a morphism. (Indeed, U is not a morphism.) And it would not be hard to obtain an explicit value for the $O_{N,d}(1)$ constant, although we shall not do so. \square

In order to complete the proof of the upper bound in Theorem 8 we exploit the fact that the points of height zero are Zariski dense, as described in the following lemma.

Lemma 13. *Let V_1, \dots, V_N be projective varieties, and for each i , let $T_i \subset V_i$ be a Zariski dense set of points. Then the product $T = T_1 \times \dots \times T_N$ is Zariski dense in $V = V_1 \times \dots \times V_N$.*

In particular,

$$\{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) : h(P) = 0\}$$

is Zariski dense in \mathbb{P}^N .

Proof. The proof is by induction on N . For $N = 1$ the assertion is clear. Assume it is true for $N - 1$. Let f be a rational function on V that vanishes on T and let $t_1 \in T_1$. (We may assume that the support of the polar divisor of f does not contain the set $\{t_1\} \times V_2 \times \cdots \times V_N$.) Then by assumption, the rational function

$$g_{t_1}(x_2, \dots, x_N) = f(t_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \quad \text{on } V_2 \times \cdots \times V_N$$

vanishes on $T_2 \times \cdots \times T_N$. By induction, the set $T_2 \times \cdots \times T_N$ is Zariski dense in $V_2 \times \cdots \times V_N$, so we conclude that g_{t_1} is identically 0 on $V_2 \times \cdots \times V_N$. Hence for any choice of points $(y_2, \dots, y_N) \in V_2 \times \cdots \times V_N$, the rational function

$$f(x_1, y_2, \dots, y_N) \quad \text{on } V_1$$

vanishes on T_1 . Since T_1 is Zariski dense in V_1 , it follows that f vanishes for all $x_1 \in V_1$. This proves that f is identically 0 on V . Hence T is Zariski dense in V .

For the second statement, we observe that $h(P) = 0$ for those points all of whose coordinates are either 0 or roots of unity. Let $\mu_\infty \subset \bar{\mathbb{Q}}^* \subset \mathbb{P}^1(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ denote the set of all roots of unity. Then μ_∞ is infinite, so it is dense in \mathbb{P}^1 , and hence μ_∞^N is Zariski dense in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^N$. But $(\mathbb{P}^1)^N$ is birational to \mathbb{P}^N , so

$$\{[1 : \zeta_1 : \cdots : \zeta_N] : \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_N \in \mu_\infty\}$$

is Zariski dense in \mathbb{P}^N . □

Proof of the Upper Bound in Theorem 8. Let $C_{N,d}$, $Z_{N,d}$, and K be as in the statement of Proposition 11. From second part of Lemma 13, we know that the points of Weil height 0 are dense in $\mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$, and then the first part of Lemma 13 tells us that

$$\{(P_1, \dots, P_K) \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})^K : h(P_1) = \cdots = h(P_K) = 0\} \quad (6)$$

is Zariski dense in $(\mathbb{P}^N)^K$. In particular, we can find a K -tuple of points (P_1, \dots, P_K) in the set (6) that is not in the Zariski closed set $Z_{N,d}$. Then Proposition 11 gives the estimate

$$h(\varphi) \leq \sum_{j=1}^K h(\varphi(P_j)) + C_{N,d}.$$

Using the fact that every $h(P_j) = 0$, we rewrite this as

$$\begin{aligned} h(\varphi) &\leq dK \max_{1 \leq j \leq K} \left(\frac{1}{d} h(\varphi(P_j)) - h(P_j) \right) + C_{N,d} \\ &\leq dK \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \frac{1}{d} h(\varphi(P)) - h(P) \right| + C_{N,d} \\ &= dK \hat{\Delta}(\varphi) + C_{N,d}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the upper bound in Theorem 8. \square

Remark 14. Our elementary proof of Proposition 11 is via a direct matrix calculation. Zhang [14, Theorem 5.2] has proven that if $V \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is a variety defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$, then

$$h(V) \leq \sup_{Z \subsetneq V} \inf_{P \in (V \setminus Z)(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} h(P),$$

where the supremum is over Zariski closed subsets of V and where the height $h(V)$ of the variety V is defined using arithmetic intersection theory and the Fubini-Study metric on \mathbb{P}^N . (See [1, 2, 14] for further details.) Applying Zhang's inequality to various projections, we can prove a version of Theorem 8 of the form

$$h(\phi_i) \leq Nd\hat{\Delta}(\phi) + O(N, d(1)) \quad \text{for } i = 0, 1, \dots, N.$$

This is somewhat weaker than the upper bound (3) in Theorem 8, since it involves the individual coordinate functions of φ , but the constant is better. It would be interesting to try to use Zhang's inequality directly to prove Proposition 11 and Theorem 8. One possibility might be to apply Zhang's result to the graph

$$V = \{(P, \varphi(P)) : P \in \mathbb{P}^N\} \subset \mathbb{P}^N \times \mathbb{P}^N,$$

thereby obtaining an estimate that simultaneously involves all of the coordinate functions of φ , but we will not pursue this idea further in this paper.

3. FINITENESS PROPERTIES

We combine the various comparison results to prove Theorem 1, which we restate here for the convenience of the reader.

Theorem 15. *Let $\varphi, \psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be morphisms of degree at least 2 defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$. Then*

$$\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) - h(\psi) \ll h(\varphi) \ll \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) + h(\psi),$$

where the implied constants depend only on N and the degrees of φ and ψ . For the upper bound, letting $d = \deg(\varphi)$, we obtain an explicit estimate of the form

$$h(\varphi) \leq (d+1) \binom{N+d}{N} \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) + O_{N,d}(h(\psi)).$$

Proof. For convenience, let λ be the squaring map, so \hat{h}_λ is the usual Weil height h . Also let $K = \binom{N+d}{N}$ as usual. We estimate

$$\begin{aligned} h(\varphi) &\leq Kd\hat{\Delta}_\lambda(\varphi) + O(1) && \text{from Theorem 8,} \\ &\leq K(d+1)\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \lambda) + O(1) && \text{from Prop. 6,} \\ &\leq K(d+1)(\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) + \hat{\delta}(\psi, \lambda)) + O(1) && \text{from Lemma 5,} \\ &\leq K(d+1)\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) + 2K(d+1)\hat{\Delta}_\lambda(\psi) + O(1) && \text{from Prop. 6,} \\ &\leq K(d+1)\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) + O(h(\psi)) && \text{from Theorem 8.} \end{aligned}$$

This gives the upper bound. The lower bound is proven similarly, we leave the details to the reader. \square

Definition. Let $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be a morphism defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$. The *field of definition* of φ , denoted $\mathbb{Q}(\varphi)$, is the fixed field of

$$\{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) : \varphi^\sigma = \varphi\}.$$

Equivalently, $\mathbb{Q}(\varphi)$ is the field generated by the coordinates of the point in $\text{Rat}_d^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) = \mathbb{P}^L(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ associated to φ .

Corollary 16. *Fix a morphism $\psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ of degree at least 2 defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ and an integer $d \geq 2$. Then for all $B > 0$ the set of morphisms $\varphi \in \text{Rat}_d^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ satisfying*

$$\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) \leq B$$

is a set of bounded height in $\text{Rat}_d^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \cong \mathbb{P}^L(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$.

In particular, with ψ fixed as above and for any constants B, C, D , there are only finitely many morphisms $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ and satisfying

$$2 \leq \deg(\varphi) \leq D, \quad [\mathbb{Q}(\varphi) : \mathbb{Q}] \leq C, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) \leq B.$$

Proof. Using Theorem 15, the assumption that $\hat{\delta}(\varphi, \psi) \leq B$ implies that $h(\varphi) \ll B + h(\psi)$ is bounded, which proves the first assertion. Then the second statement follows immediately from Northcott's theorem, which says that there are only finitely many points of bounded height and degree in projective space (see [4, B.2.3] or [7, Chapter 3, Theorem 2.6]). \square

4. DYNAMICS AND A PGL-INVARIANT ARITHMETIC DISTANCE

The dynamical properties of a morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ are essentially unchanged if φ is replaced by a PGL-conjugate

$$\varphi^f(P) = (f^{-1} \circ \varphi \circ f)(P) \quad \text{for some } f \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^N) = \text{PGL}_{N+1}.$$

This naturally leads one to study the quotient space

$$M_d^N = \{ \varphi \in \text{Rat}_d^N : \varphi \text{ is a morphism} \} / \text{PGL}_{N+1}.$$

In particular, Milnor constructed $M_d^1(\mathbb{C})$ as a complex orbifold [9] and the second author used geometric invariant theory to construct M_d^1 as a variety over \mathbb{Q} (and as a scheme over \mathbb{Z}), see [12]. We expect more generally that M_d^N has the structure of a variety over \mathbb{Q} (and a scheme over \mathbb{Z}), although this result does not seem to have yet appeared in the literature.

In any case, it is natural to define arithmetic distances and arithmetic complexity for PGL-equivalence classes of morphisms. For convenience we write $[\varphi] \in M_d^N$ for the PGL-equivalence class containing the morphism φ .

Definition. Let $\varphi, \psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be morphisms of degree at least 2 defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$. The (*dynamical*) *arithmetic distance* from $[\varphi]$ to $[\psi]$ is

$$\hat{\delta}([\varphi], [\psi]) = \inf_{f, g \in \text{PGL}_{N+1}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \hat{\delta}(\varphi^f, \psi^g).$$

We note some elementary properties of canonical heights and arithmetic distances under PGL-conjugation.

Proposition 17. Let $\varphi, \psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be morphisms of degree at least 2 defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ and let $f, g \in \text{PGL}_{N+1}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$.

- (a) $\hat{h}_{\varphi^f}(P) = \hat{h}_{\varphi}(f(P))$.
- (b) $\hat{\delta}(\varphi^f, \psi^g) = \hat{\delta}(\varphi^{fg^{-1}}, \psi)$.
- (c) $\hat{\delta}([\varphi], [\psi]) = \inf_{f \in \text{PGL}_{N+1}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} |\hat{h}_{\varphi}(f(P)) - \hat{h}_{\psi}(P)|$.

Proof. (a) Let $d = \deg(\varphi)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{h}_{\varphi^f}(P) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{d^n} h((\varphi^f)^n(P)) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{d^n} h((f^{-1} \circ \varphi^n \circ f)(P)) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{d^n} (h((\varphi^n \circ f)(P)) + O_f(1)) \\ &= \hat{h}_{\varphi}(f(P)). \end{aligned}$$

(b) We compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\delta}(\varphi^f, \psi^g) &= \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \hat{h}_{\varphi^f}(P) - \hat{h}_{\psi^g}(P) \right| && \text{definition of } \hat{\delta}, \\
&= \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \hat{h}_{\varphi^f}(g^{-1}(P)) - \hat{h}_{\psi^g}(g^{-1}(P)) \right| \\
&= \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \hat{h}_{\varphi^{fg^{-1}}}(P) - \hat{h}_{\psi}(P) \right| && \text{from (a),} \\
&= \hat{\delta}(\varphi^{fg^{-1}}, \psi).
\end{aligned}$$

(c) We compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\delta}([\varphi], [\psi]) &= \inf_{f, g \in \text{PGL}_{N+1}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \hat{\delta}(\varphi^f, \psi^g) && \text{definition of } \hat{\delta}, \\
&= \inf_{f, g \in \text{PGL}_{N+1}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \hat{\delta}(\varphi^{fg^{-1}}, \psi) && \text{from (b),} \\
&= \inf_{f \in \text{PGL}_{N+1}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \hat{\delta}(\varphi^f, \psi) \\
&= \inf_{f \in \text{PGL}_{N+1}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \hat{h}_{\varphi^f}(P) - \hat{h}_{\psi}(P) \right| && \text{definition of } \hat{\delta}, \\
&= \inf_{f \in \text{PGL}_{N+1}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \sup_{P \in \mathbb{P}^N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})} \left| \hat{h}_{\varphi}(f(P)) - \hat{h}_{\psi}(P) \right| && \text{from (a).} \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

We conclude by asking if there is a single $f \in \text{PGL}_{N+1}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ that achieves the infimum in the definition of arithmetic distance on M_d^N .

Question 18. *Let $\varphi, \psi : \mathbb{P}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be morphisms of degree at least 2 defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$. Does there always exist an $f \in \text{PGL}_{N+1}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ such that*

$$\hat{\delta}([\varphi], [\psi]) = \hat{\delta}(\varphi^f, \psi)?$$

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